California GARDEN

SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S GARDEN MAGAZINE FOR 52 YEARS

APRIL - MAY, 1961

VOL. 52, NO. 2

35 cents

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

APRIL-MAY, 1961 VOL. 52, NO. 2

COVER—We are indebted to Germain's for sharing the color plates of their new red rose, Ben Hur, with our readers. See page 15 for a description of Ben Hur.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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Rose people tend to be the dedicated sort who spell the name of their favorite flower in capitals, and who devote 99-100% of their time and energies to cultivating its fame. This quirk in their natures (one observer thought it approached fanaticism) made our job of putting together an issue in praise of the rose an easy one. Ask a rosarian for help, and help is forthcoming.

We hope that visiting rosarians will find a thing or two to gasp over (admiringly, of course) both in San Diego and in this magazine. The thought of growing macadamias in the back yard, for instance, should start every one of us salivating. And some of the spring-flowering shrubs which are listed herein as old favorites may be new and startling to many. The fact that the magazine exists at all is a tribute to the garden wonderland we have here in San Diego County, as well as a reflection of it. Few communities in the nation, or in the world for that matter, have the combination of material and audience for a full-fledged garden magazine devoted exclusively to their concerns.

Local guides may find the visitors somewhat uncooperative: they are apt to be most impressed with things that the native takes for granted. They will go into positive raptures over banks, fields and fences covered with geraniums (while you're trying to make the point that pines *do* grow here), and hibiscus and bougainvillea (you'll be saying, "See, we *can* grow azaleas"), and the hillsides covered with sheets of vivid ice-plant ("That's only ice-plant," you'll say in deprecation). You might tell them that it's *mesembryanthemum* (which it is) and see if that gets them back to what *you* want to talk about.

* * *

I'm going to the Children's Fair at Town & Country this May because the parsley and chives I bought there two years ago (three pots for a quarter, I think they were) have finally succumbed.

* * *

One at a time, perhaps no one would have noticed. Balboa Park gets the same indifferent treatment from the public as any other aspect of community culture, until something drastic happens. It took the coincidence of three major events—freeways, the new Art Gallery wing, and the Bartholomew report on a new master plan—to put the Park where it belongs: in the forefront of the public consciousness. On the subject of the Park, people tend to react with their emotions rather than reason, but at least they are reacting.

One can hope that the more vocal elements will learn to separate the three projects before they attempt to evaluate them and influence the public further with their conclusions. Freeways, Art Gallery, Master Plan—they are three separate, though inter-related, projects. Lumping them together makes intelligent consideration impossible. Furthermore, there is every good reason for moving forward one step at a time; that is, approving such a thing as a Master Plan in principle, while reserving the right to argue details later. The important thing for the public to remember is that their job is sustained interest over the years, not just a month of fervor followed by a decade of indifference.

* * *

In preparing to move out of their soon-to-be-demolished building, personnel at Florence School recently discovered in a storeroom a cup for Best Display by a City School for Roses grown in children's home gardens. The cup was awarded in May, 1909, by the San Diego Floral Association at its spring Rose Show.

* * *

Spring, naturally enough, is flower show season, and April is its biggest month (or so you may think until May comes along). In April you have the opportunity to flit like a butterfly: from Balboa Park to Imperial Beach, Coronado, Escondido, and back again. With all the things to see and do, it comes as a relief when you glance outside at sundown and realize that the days are getting longer. As my young nephew says, it's a good time to put some steer maneuver on your viris.

* * *

This seems a good opportunity to offer my thanks to Helen Carswell, Editor of Pacific Rose Society News, for her many past kindnesses, and for her help with this issue in particular. And to Pacific Rose Society News, our gratitude for the loan of the cuts on pages 8, 9 and 18.

George La Pointe

GARDEN EVENTS CALENDAR

April

6- 9—SD County Orchid Society's 15th Annual Orchid Show, combined with 8th Western Orchid Congress, Conference Building, Balboa Park.

9—Convair Garden Club Rose Show, Floral Building, Balboa Park.

12-16—American Rose Society Convention, El Cortez.

13—Imperial Beach Garden Club Flower Show, VFW Hall.

15-16—National Rose Show, Conference Building, Balboa Park.

22-23—Coronado Floral Association Flower Show, Spreckels Park.

29-30—Escondido Garden Club Spring Flower Show.

May

21-22—Flower Show presented by Chula Vista Garden Club and Chula Vista Fuchsia Club, Chula Vista Recreation Building.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Balboa Park

San Diego 1, Calif.

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3-61

RICHARD LUCIER, shown above with some of the tools of his trade, will present an arrangement demonstration on April 8 as a feature of the 8th Western Orchid Congress.

PROGRAM NOTES

The 8th Western Orchid Congress will be open to the public for a registration fee of $5.00. Panels and lectures, featuring speakers from all parts of the United States discussing all types of orchids and their culture, are scheduled for Friday and Saturday, April 7-8 at El Cortez Hotel.

To accommodate local flower lovers and floral arrangers, a tea and fashion show at El Cortez on Saturday at 2 p.m. will be open to the public without Congress registration. (Admission, $2; tickets available at El Cortez.) Highlight of this event will be an arrangement demonstration by Richard Lucier of San Francisco. Lucier is a floral designer for Podesta-Baldocci, world famous for their beautiful and unusual arrangements. His demonstration at the 2nd World Orchid Congress in Hawaii in 1957 was the hit of the meeting.

For information on the Congress, contact the general chairman, Eugene Casey, 4730 Valencia Dr., San Diego.

Theme of the Orchid Show in the Conference Building, Balboa Park, will be "International Holiday." The arrangement and corsage section has been revamped by Mrs. June Lenz of Coronado, and is expected to offer a new challenge to previous exhibitors and to interest many who have never displayed in the show before. For information on entering, contact Mrs. Lenz, 1120 Alameda, Coronado, or the show director, Paul Jones, 1616 6th, Coronado.

A wide range of panel discussions, lectures and demonstrations will be presented in addition to business meetings at the American Rose Society Convention, April 12-16 at El Cortez Hotel. A fee of $4 admits the registrant to all events, excluding banquets and luncheons. Registration begins on Thursday, April 13.

Some of the highlights at El Cortez:

Friday, April 14

9:30 a.m. Panel of Experts. — John Van Barneveld, moderator. Panel includes Dr. W. E. Lammerts, hybridizer (Queen Elizabeth, Chrysler Imperial); Dr. W. E. Lyle, Texas horticulturist; Herbert Swim, hybridizer (Pink Parfait, Duet); Robert Lindquist, hybridizer (Tiffany); Dennison Morey, hybridizer; Dr. David Armstrong, hybridizer; Ralph Moore, hybridizer.

11:00 a.m. "Adapting the Principles of the U. C. Mix to Home Garden Culture."—Dr. O. R. Lunt.

2:30 p.m. Rose Arrangement Demonstration and Lecture. Elaine Cochran.

4:00 p.m. Workshops: By-products of Roses, Mrs. Hurshel Young; Scientific Pruning, M. M. (Doc) Thompson.

Saturday, April 15

7:00 p.m. Banquet (Informal)—Mrs. Nat Schoen, ARS President, will preside. Toastmaster will be Raymond Burr, known to television viewers as Perry Mason. Mr. Burr is an honorary life member of the San Diego Rose Society. Harry Wheatcroft of Nottingham, England, consulting rosarian for the Royal Gardens, will be the featured speaker.

All amateur gardeners are invited to exhibit individual roses and rose arrangements at the National Rose Show in the Conference Building and Recital Hall, Balboa Park, April 15-16. Entries close at 10 a.m., April 15. There is no charge for entering.

For rose specimen entries, contact E. A. O'Bleness, General Show Chairman (AC 3-0833). For arrangement entries, contact Mrs. Harry Cutler (HO 6-7579).

FUN MAIL

Whether it's fan or pan, it's fun to get mail.

Japanese Issue Draws Fire

Dear George,

Before I allow the steam heat to take over the running of this typing machine, I must make two or three statements: (A) I liked the [Feb.-March] issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN; (B) I like (most) Japanese Gardens, Landscapes, Lanterns, Bridges, Pottery, Prints, Food and Philosophies; (C) I am not, nor do I aspire to be, a jingoist.

But PLEASE, how much of *"Americans are so crassly commercial, and the Japanese have so much to teach us if only we will learn"* does a guy have to ingest? I am pleased as punch to have articles explain about the Mysterious East, and purvey the thought that there is much pleasure to be derived from understanding, and from importing for copy, various ideas and artifacts thereof, but let's be reasonable about it.

I suggest that if this culture is so damned superior to ours, it is a most curious circumstance that the Japanese have taken so to our horrid Western Chrome-plated ideas. Most Newsreel and Travelogue coverage of Japanese cities and countrysides has demonstrated repeatedly (to me, at least) that Western Clothing is commonplace. Western-style trolley cars, Locomotives and Trains, Automobiles (*avec* chromium) and Bicycles appear to abound. As far as I can tell, there isn't a single Sampan or Junk in the entire Japanese Navy, and the Japanese Zero of W.W. II was no Boxkite. The Japanese have decided to make, in Western-style Factories, the dandiest Western-style Sewing Machines, Cigarette Lighters, Transistor Radios, Cameras, Tools, Nails, Structural Steel, and even Compact Cars, the latest Decadent Western Craze. They make Movies for export, operate a peachy Airlines System, enjoy Television, and even patronize Burlesque Shows. And, if you don't think they have a community of Tired Businessmen, just what do you think a Geisha does for a living? I am tempted to say they even have a Yen for money.

I have no quarrel with the Japanese for intelligence. When they see an idea as having worth, they take advantage of it, as any intelligent being would. Equally, like intelligent beings, the Japanese absorb an idea like Baseball (Japan's *MOST POPULAR sport*) and proceed to enjoy it immensely without any preambles or moralizing about how the West has many useful notions, attitudes and philosophies that are worth studying. *Best of all,* they add no deprecations about their own culture.

In short, my respect for the Japanese is not lessened in the least by their espousal of Western Ideas, Things, Games and other Cultural Devices. My complaint is lodged against Westerners, who in writing expository essays about these interesting people and their interesting ways, cannot seem to prevent themselves from incorporating a guilt-ridden, repetitive, wholly unnecessary preachment against our own Depraved Cultural Aspirations. In wonderful contrast, the Japanese expert on Bonsai declares in an eloquently uncomplicated way that Bonsai is interesting, rewarding, pleasurable, and one should try it.

Please, Mr. Editor-san, sharpen up your Blue Pencil, and scratch the sermonizing.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK C. QUINTANA
La Jolla, California

Any defenders?—Ed.

More on Sciadopitys

Sir:

In your Feb.-Mar. issue, I note the story by Jerabek on the *Sciadopitys verticillata* at 3607 Lark St. We have a much older and larger one here in Marin County, in Kentfield, standing on ground that was formerly the estate of a gentleman who was a member of the San Francisco World's Fair Committee. At the close of the Fair, this Sciadopitys was one of several plants which were not removed by the exhibitors, and it was moved eventually to the estate in Kentfield. This estate was the site of a new subdivision recently, but the tree has been preserved by a special "island" in a roadway and is still growing nicely. This tree is larger than your San Diego tree. It has four trunks, each larger than your tree, and is about 70 feet tall, bearing cones annually.

At Eureka, there are seven smaller Sciadopitys, about the size of the San Diego tree, on the grounds of a former school building which now contains city offices. There is also a large one in Seattle, from which seeds are harvested and grown by Doty & Doerner, Seattle nurserymen.

Mr. Jerabek neglected to state that this species is one of the *Taxodiaceae* (same family as the Redwoods), and is not a pine at all. The term "umbrella pine" is confusing. There is a custom in Japan of trimming several different Japanese pines to a shape resembling a large umbrella (to shade a tea table and seats). These are real pines, usually either the red or the black pine.

Sciadopitys has a cone very similar to that of the *Sequoia gigantea,* and its seeds are much larger, looking very much like parsnip seeds, but reddish-brown in color. They are very poor in germination. We imported a couple of pounds of this seed from Takii of Kyoto, Japan, and not one germinated. Doty & Doerner say that the cones must be left on the tree for a full two years, one year after the seed appears to be mature, or the seed will not germinate. It seems that Takii do not know this, hence their seed is worthless.

We have been able to grow only one small tree from a cutting of the tree in Marin County. The cuttings *rot* but do not *root,* even in two years. We still have seeds in soil that were planted five years ago, and not one has germinated. We have grown seeds of many of the Asiatic "redwoods" but this one has us stopped. We are still trying to grow this rare and beautiful tree, because it is hardy in most of the fifty states.

W. WARREN ANDERSON
Rare Plant Club
Mill Valley, California

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Balboa Park
San Diego 1, California
Meetings: Third Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

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Vice President - - Mrs. Eugene Cooper
Corres. Secy. - - - Mrs. Harry K. Ford
Recording Secy. - - Mrs. Homer Detrich
Treasurer - - - - - Mr. Albert Fertsch

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1960-63
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House - - Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Compagna, Mrs. Mark Baldwin
Junior Garden - - - Mrs. Ernest Ambort
Library - - - - - Miss Alice M. Greer
Magazine Editor - - George A. La Pointe
Membership - - Mrs. Emmett Fowler, Jr.
Program - - - - Mrs. Eugene Cooper

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Roland Hoyt
Ethel Bailey Higgins
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Alice M. Clark

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Alice Mary Greer, Louise Gardner,
Dr. Ralph Roberts

SDFA ACTIVITIES

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CLASSES
Fourth Monday, 9:30 a.m.
Instructor: Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT WORKSHOP
Fourth Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Instructor: Mrs. Arthur J. Mitchell
Chairman: Mrs. Roland Hoyt CY 6-2757

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Chairman: Miss Alice Greer

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1960

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Gardens of Members, 10:30 a.m.
President: Mrs. Arthur Tenney Emerson
416 Ninth Ave., Coronado HE 5-5790
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Anuta Lynch
202 Lewis, S.D. 3 CY 8-1400

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB—
Second Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Henry Boyd
6581 Broadway, S.D. 14 CO 4-1283
Rep. Dir.: Eugene Zimmerman
1942 Abbe, S. D. 11. BR 7-3383

MISSION GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO—
First Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. E. R. Bohe
3145 N. Mountain View Dr., S.D. 16, AT 2-7422
Rep. Dir: Mrs. June Drown
1665 Darnell Rd., S.D. 5 CO 4-5214

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB—
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Robert H. Calvin
Box 296, Solana Beach SK 5-1430
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Hermina Hilkowitz
1756 Mission Cliffs Drive, S.D. 16. CY 6-2282

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—
Second Friday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
President: Clive Pillsbury
3452 Cromwell Pl., S.D. AT 4-1233
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Lester Crowder
3130 2nd, San Diego 3 CY 5-5871

S. D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N. NURSERYMEN
Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
President: Peter Millenaar
910 Turquoise, S.D. 9 HU 8-3012
Rep. Dir.: Frank Antonicelli
1525 Ft. Stockton Dr., S. D. 3 CY 5-2808

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Floyd McCracken
4246 40th, S.D. 5 AT 4-5131
Rep. Dir.: Dr. J. W. Troxell
4950 Canterbury Dr., S. D. 16. AT 2-9131

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY—
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Eugene A. Casey
4730 Valencia Dr., S.D. 15 JU 2-0083
Rep. Dir.: Miss Elizabeth A. Newkirk
1654 La Mancha Dr., S.D. 9 BR 4-2042

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY—
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Ernest C. Adams
4680 Hamilton, S. D. 4 CY 6-2791
Rep. Dir.:Mrs. Mary Bray Watson
2337 Commonwealth Ave., S.D. 4. AT 4-2669

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY—
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Joseph J. Kenneally
2260 Catalina, S.D. 7 AC 3-6183
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Joseph J. Kenneally

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. G. T. Clark
3884 Ashford, S.D. 11 BR 8-0505
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. D. R. Gardiner
8073 Linda Vista Rd., S.D. 11 BR 7-3635

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
San Diego Branch
Fourth Mon., Barbour Hall University & Pershing, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Marie H. Metheny BR 4-1746

San Miguel Branch
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Jack Brook HO 6-0162

CABRILLO—MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Third Thurs., Members' Gardens, 9:30 a.m.
President: Mrs. Raymond K. Stone BR 7-7134

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Fri., City Annex, 1:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. John L. Wick PA 9-1913

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA CLUB
Second Tues., C. V. Women's Club, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. J. L. Riese GA 2-0587

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Third Wed., C.V. First Christian Club, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Elmer Berggren HA 0-3504

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Third Tues., Clairemont Community Center, 10:00 a.m.
President: Mrs. Wm. Cordes BR 6-4182

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
No regular meeting date, Christ Church Parish Hall
President: Adm. G. D. Zurmeuhlein HE 5-6361

CROWN GARDEN CLUB of CORONADO
Fourth Thurs., Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
President: Mrs. Clifford A. Lenz HE 5-8143

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (Pauma Valley)
Second Tues., Homes of members, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Henry Gale PI 2-3286

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Third Fri., Women's Club House, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Albert Seibert SH 5-6933
Flower Arrangers Work shop—first Friday, 9:30 a.m.
Horticulture Workshop—fourth Friday, 9:30 a.m.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Mon., Community House, La Jolla, 7:30 p.m.
President: Frank C. Quintana GL 9-5185

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thurs., Reche Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Walter Hughes RA 8-7233

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Third Tues., South Bay Community Center, 1:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Al Hague GA 4-9425

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Third Mon., Lakeside Farmers School, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Cecil Carender HI 3-1575

LA MESA SPRINGHOUSE GARDEN CLUB
Third Thurs., Porter Hall, La Mesa, 7:30 p.m.
President: Cdr. Alfred A. Paulsen HO 6-8366

LA MESA WOMEN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
Third Thurs., La Mesa Women's Club, 1:45 p.m.
President: Mrs. Eva K. Shearer HO 6-5810

LEMON GROVE WOMEN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tues., Lemon Grove Women's Club House, 1:00 p.m.
Chairman: Mrs. Frank Barber HO 6-8641

MISSION BEACH WOMEN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Fri., Mission Beach Women's Club House, 9:00 a.m.
Chairman: Mrs. Gertrude Kennedy BR 3-8374

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wed. National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
President: Kenneth Boulette GR 7-9240

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wed., South Oceanside School Auditorium. 7:30 p.m.
President: Walter Watchorn SA 2-3501

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Second Mon., Home Federal Friendship Hall, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Eugene Meyers BR 3-2434

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Wed.
President: Mrs. Hardy H. Kent PL 6-1428

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Mon., Ramona Park, 10:00 a.m.
President: Mrs. Frank McKenzie

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Fri., Vista Recreation Center, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Jack Morgan PA 4-7510

Garden Clubs: Help us to help you!
Put CALIFORNIA GARDEN on your mailing list.

California Garden

INTRODUCING . . .

The American Rose Society

by Helen D. Carswell, Editor, *Pacific Rose Society News*

THE ROSE, a life-long, absorbing and rewarding hobby, will receive the attention of the entire Southland when the American Rose Society holds its 62nd Annual Meeting and National Rose Show as guests of the San Diego Rose Society, April 12-16. San Diegans may ask "What is the American Rose Society?" And ARS members from the four points of the globe may ask "Why San Diego?" The following is intended as a brief answer to such questions.

American Rose Society Organization

The American Rose Society, a nonprofit corporation whose purpose is "to increase the general interest in the cultivation of the rose for all people and to improve its standard of excellence," has its headquarters in the Park of Roses, Columbus, Ohio. It was organized in 1899, with both amateur and professional rose growers as members. Its officers and directors, elected by the membership, include representatives from all Districts of the USA, the San Diego society being in the Pacific Southwest District (Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico).

Functions

Among the functions of this group of more than 17,000 avid rose growers, some of the most important are holding meetings and rose shows, testing new varieties of roses, acting as the international registrar for the genus *rosa,* advising members on rose growing, maintaining a rose library at headquarters, and publishing rose literature.

Rose Literature

The American Rose Annual, first issued in 1916 and now in its 46th volume, has been one of the greatest factors in increasing ARS membership. A set of these Annuals provides a complete encyclopedia of the rose. Here will be found articles on rose culture, pest control, hybridizing, rose history, people of the rose world, and general rose lore.

The section called "Proof of the Pudding," wherein members evaluate new rose varieties from their own growing experience, and the listings of "New Roses of the World," with description, parentage, and names of hybridizers and introducers, are popular reading.

Information on new introductions from the Annuals is subsequently incorporated in another society publication, *Modern Roses,* now in its fifth edition. *Modern Roses V,* "a concise descriptive list of all roses in commerce or of historical or botanical interest," lists 7562 varieties of roses, plus 333 species.

American Rose Magazine, a newsy periodical, is mailed to members monthly. Of special value to local areas are the seasonal articles on rose growing adapted to each district.

From time to time, leaflets such as the "Guide for Buying Roses" are issued, and lists of such things as gardens open to members, new books available in the society library, and information on staging shows and judging roses.

San Diego Floral Association

ARS members will be interested to know that the San Diego Floral Association is only a few years younger than their society, having been formed in 1907, and its publication, CALIFORNIA GARDEN, in 1909. The Association is dedicated to dissemination of horticultural information, to civic beautification, conservation of native flora, good use of plant materials, and, in general, to "taking advantage of San Diego's wonderful climatic conditions, and realizing its wonderful possibilities floriculturally."

San Diego Rose Society

San Diego Rose Society holds an affiliate membership in the American Rose Society. Of the many types of membership offered by the ARS, affiliate means that either 50% of the members or a group of twenty-five are ARS members.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the San Diego Rose Society's affiliation. During this quarter century, San Diego rosarians have taken an active part in rose affairs both nationally and in the Pacific Southwest District. It was the San Diego Society which conceived of a rose show on a national scale and directed the idea to its culmination when America's first National Rose Show was held in San Diego in 1935 as part of the Exposition in Balboa Park. Of this event the late Fred Edmunds of Portland's Washington Park said, "Never, since 1888 when I helped to stage the winning exhibit at the Crystal Palace in London, have I seen anything approaching this gorgeous display."

American Rose Society Districts

Recognizing the many benefits that come from fellowship among members, the ARS has developed activities on a District basis during the last decade. Many who cannot attend a national meeting can take time to attend one in their own area. District meetings have become very popular, with the result that the more avid

rosarians often attend meetings in nearby districts as well as national events.

The San Diego Rose Society has played host to district conferences in 1953 and again in 1957. The latter event had ARS members from nine states in attendance.

Mrs. George L. Doolittle, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is Pacific Southwest District Director. Mrs. Doolittle is known to gardeners nationally through her book, *Southwest Gardening,* which received a National Council of Garden Clubs Award in recognition of "Distinguished service in compiling and publishing material of extraordinary value in the advancement of gardening." The 1961 District meeting will be conducted by Mrs. Doolittle during the Convention, and all members, whether or not they reside in the District, will be welcome to attend.

National Rose Show

Of all the activities at an ARS meeting, none has more interest than the National Rose Show. The early season this year will afford competitors throughout the Southland an opportunity to select blooms from their gardens at the height of perfection. When shows fall in June, as they often do, local growers find their gardens at a stage in between crops.

Awards

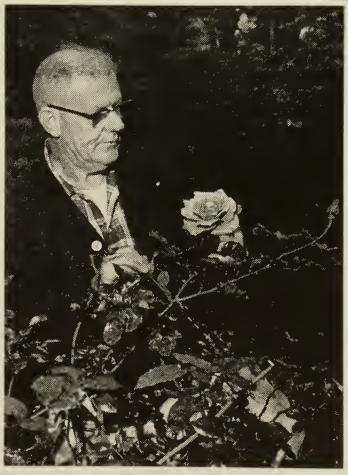
Among the many awards offered, one of great local interest will be the C. Eugene Pfister Memorial Trophy, since it was won at Denver last year by Mrs. J. J. Kenneally, president of the San Diego Rose Society, and a past president of the San Diego Floral Association.

Top honor of the American Rose Society is the Nicholson Bowl, which will be offered at this year's show. Donated in 1932 by the late R. A. Nicholson, hotel owner of Hong Kong and London, its purpose is "to create rivalry among amateurs." Made of solid silver and embossed on the outside with filigree, its artistic hand work would be difficult to reproduce under present economic conditions. It will be on display at the rose show, dramatized by the roses of its winning entry.

San Diego welcomes the rosarians in attendance at the 62nd Meeting and National Rose Show. Mrs. Kenneally offers the hope that, like C. Eugene Pfister, who is honored and remembered "for his ability to inspire others to grow roses," so may the roses of San Diego be an inspiration to all to perpetuate the ARS aims.

ABOVE: At the National Rose Show in Denver last June, Mrs. Nat Schoen, ARS President, presented the C. Eugene Pfister Memorial Trophy to Mrs. Joseph J. Kenneally, current San Diego Rose Society President. Mrs. Kenneally was the first winner of the Pfister award, which is named for the 1952-53 president of ARS.

ABOVE: Mrs. George Doolittle of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Pacific Southwest District Director of ARS. She is perhaps better known to gardeners in general as Rosalie Doolittle, author of Southwest Gardening.



LEFT: Joseph J. Kenneally, Chairman of the ARS Convention being held in San Diego this April in conjunction with the National Rose Show. San Diego was the site of the first and second National Rose Shows in 1935 and '36.

The Rose Show — A Fashion Event Where

GOOD GROOMING COUNTS

by Mabel Pillsbury

GARDEN PARTY personifies the fashion trend toward lighter roses.

I would like to preface my remarks on grooming roses with a thought from an early American recipe for chicken pot pie. This recipe starts off, "first, catch your chicken." So it is with roses. Your cultural practices must produce roses worthy of grooming.

As a further foundation, I would like to discuss some rose show "facts of life."

A rose show is both a beauty contest and a fashion event.

Potential exhibitors with trophies in mind should recognize that one may grow to perfection such varieties as Radiance, Red Radiance, President Herbert Hoover, and to name a more recent introduction, Golden Showers, without ever landing an entry in the finals for Queen of the Show.

Judges have an eye for beauty. They interpret one of the all-important facets of point scoring—form—in the light of today's ideal: a high-centered, symmetrically-formed bloom that best meets the description, "exhibition type." This is encouraged by American Rose Society judging standards, and so the trophy table is almost certain to be dominated by exhibition type roses exemplified by such well-known favorites as McGredy's Yellow, Chrysler Imperial, and First Love.

Fashion is another vital factor. It is strongly influenced by novelty. The past few years have seen a vogue for orange-red or terra cotta roses such as Montezuma, Aztec, Living, and Spartan. This fashion appears to be on the wane, giving way to a new trend favoring delicately colored blooms flushed with rose and carmine. In the latter group we find Angel Wings, Kordes Perfecta, and the 1960 All-America winner, Garden Party.

If you are seeking trophies, give serious thought to fashion. In other words, it is best to grow at least a few of the new and recent introductions. The importance of this is reflected in a review of the winners of "Best of Show" honors. New roses represent just about five percent of the roses grown by exhibitors, yet they win nearly two-thirds of the Queen of the Show trophies. In San Diego, for example, Montezuma has won twice and Angel Wings once, yet neither has been out more than five years. Across the nation the picture is the same.

NEWNESS alone, of course, is of little value. Your rose must have that extra something that attracts attention and wins favor. We think of this as a unique combination of fashion and beauty. Many introductions, including some of the All-America winners, lack this special appeal. Generally, such roses quickly fall by the wayside.

A third factor to consider in selecting potential winners is size. A few years ago a local rose society member was crushed because his entry of Madame Butterfly, an exquisite but small rose, was overlooked for Queen of the Show consideration. To many exhibitors, this came as no surprise.

Today's vogue in roses favors large blooms, just so long as they are not gross. Golden Scepter, Chrysler Imperial, Montezuma, and Kordes Perfecta are good examples. Along with size, the bloom must be set off by proportionate stem-length and clean, healthy foliage. Peace, highly in favor some 10 years ago and still a contender, rarely has a stem of sufficient length to balance the huge bloom. At the opposite end of the scale, handicapped by being too small for today's taste in Queen material, we find Snowbird and Lulu.

To sum up these observations, today's beauty contests are quite different from those of grandma's day. The Model T has long been outmoded, along with red flannels, high button shoes, and goose grease for hair dressing. In the words of a popular musical comedy, "everything's up to date in Kansas City."

Now that we're up-dated on roses, let's consider grooming.

Grooming roses for a show really starts with disbudding. Hybrid teas must be grown disbudded. Side buds left on will disqualify your entry, and evidence of too recent disbudding penalizes it about half the points for stem and foliage. So you should disbud when the side buds are about the

size of a grain of wheat. Try to avoid this operation soon after the bushes have been well-watered, since you are apt to break off the main bud and that is heart-breaking.

The week of the show we water our roses on Monday and again on Thursday so that the stems will be fully turgid. Late Thursday, and again on Friday, cut every rose that is ready. Plunge them into cold water and store in the refrigerator. This hardens them and improves their keeping qualities.

At the time of cutting, wash off the foliage with water and a soft cloth. There should be no spray residue or dirt on the leaves. If mildew is present, remove it with a mild soultion of vinegar and water, but don't oil the leaves, since such action would cause your entry to be marked down. Don't remove the thorns. In a photo finish you would lose out for that.

Before finishing with each freshly-cut rose, I label it as to variety, and then wrap it separately in wax paper. Labels are quickly made from six inch strips of paper, about a half-inch wide, with a slit near one end through which the other end is drawn.

AT ENTRY time, each specimen is carefully examined. Damaged petals should be removed whenever this can be done without showing. Form and color characteristics, of course, must be preserved. It is virtually impossible to remove an outer petal from a variety such as Sutter's Gold without destroying the character of the bloom, since only these outer petals are tinged with red.

You may shape a bloom with a camel's hair brush or open it more fully if it appears that it otherwise will be too tight at judging time. This operation must be executed deftly and slowly, working the brush around the outer row first, then gradually into each succeeding row of petals.

Show blooms should be held erect on a straight stem proportionate in length to the size of the flower, and should be set off by a minimum of three sets of leaves. Serious defects include a confused or split center; faded color; marked or soiled petals; mildew, rust, or spray damage; poor disbudding; and the presence of insects or insect damage.

Every rose entered in a show will be looked at critically by both judges and public. The winners are a combination of many things—good growing methods, careful grooming, and the unpredictable trends in beauty, size and fashion.

Old Favorites for Spring Flowers

by Chauncy I. Jerabek
San Diego Tree Man

ROSES, ORCHIDS, and annuals draw most of the ohs and ahs each spring, but in the background are some flowering shrubs that merit attention. Let's take a look at a baker's dozen of old favorites among them.

The *Feijoa Sellowiana* is known as the Pineapple Guava. It grows into a large shrub or small tree with handsome, gray-green foliage which is glossy above and covered with gray wool below. Attractive flowers, formed of fleshy red petals and flaring red stamens with golden tips, make it a highly ornamental shrub. Mocking birds often build nests among the dense foliage and feed the tender flower buds to their young. Many people use the buds (if they can beat the birds to them) in tea, sandwiches or salads.

In autumn, feijoa produces oval, dull green fruit, two or three inches long and about an inch wide. When fully ripe, it may be eaten raw, or better still, made into jam or jelly. The flavor resembles that of the pineapple, hence the common name.

For an outstanding specimen, see the one at 2606 K.

Other Locations—

Central & East: 4121 Illinois, 3347 Lincoln, 1710 Madison, 4224 Biona Pl., 5311 E. Palisades Rd. (near chimney).

Point Loma: 3035 Locust, 3141 Kingsley, 3876 La Cresta, 1819 Catalina, 4584 Leon (2).

Bay Park: 1465 Frankfort.

Pacific Beach: 730 Beryl.

Acokanthera spectabilis, also known as Wintersweet, is generally a bulky shrub with leathery green leaves which turn deep purple or bronze during the colder months. Sprays of these colored leaves make attractive material for arrangements.

In spring, the white, fragrant flowers, sometimes tinged with pink, are a showy sight. They are followed by plum-like, black berries. Although they look attractive on the shrub, these berries are poisonous, and should be cut off if there are children around.

This plant requires rich soil, and ample water during winter months. It used to be common in San Diego, but is rarely seen today.

Locations—

Central: 1052 Cypress Ave. (near SW corner).

East: NW corner, 32d & Palm.

Point Loma: 825 Harbor View Pl. (NW corner).

Another old-timer with enduring appeal is *Polygala dalmaisiana.* It is generally a low, bushy shrub with tiny, oval, light green leaves and small, purple, orchid-like flowers. In addition to masses of bloom in the springtime, it produces flowers intermittently throughout the year. For successful growth it should be planted in partial shade.

Locations—

Central & East: 1504 Monroe (west side), 3809 Central (NW Corner), 3645 Van Dyke, 3771 44th, 4965 Lorraine Dr., 3336 46th, 4843 Barbarossa Pl., 4552 Lucille Dr. (2), 4455 & 4480 Euclid.

Point Loma: 2712 Poinsettia Dr., 1927 & 1835 Catalina.

Pacific Beach: 843 Beryl.

An excellent sub-shrub for rocky and other dry places is *Wigandia caracasana* var. *macrophylla.* When grown in such ground it remains small, but in good soil with regular watering, it attains the proportions of a small tree.

This shrubby or tree-like plant is very attractive. The huge leaves are covered with glistening, stinging hairs. Great masses of violet-purple, bell-shaped flowers come in terminal cymes.

Wigandia grows readily from seed and root divisions.

Locations—
Central: 3400 block of Alabama, along rim of canyon.
Pacific Beach & La Jolla: 655 Law, 8389 El Paseo Grande.
Point Loma: 2900 Qualtrough (corner San Antonio), 3531 Curtis (near garage).
La Mesa: 4990 Porter Hill Rd., NE corner Acacia Ave. and Vista St.

Another bold plant is *Sparmannia africana.* This bulky shrub or small tree has large heart-shaped leaves which are covered with a soft down. In the spring a well-grown plant produces numerous white flowers with prominent yellow stamens. Although it will grow almost anywhere, it prefers full sun. It is an excellent shrub for seaside plantings.

Locations—
La Jolla: SW corner La Jolla Blvd. and Playa del Norte.
Point Loma: 2976 Chatsworth (2).
Allied Gardens: 6015 Estrella.
East: 5358 Canterbury Dr., 4604 Hinson Pl., 1767 39th.

Clethra arborea is called Lily of the Valley plant because it bears dainty racemes of sweet-smelling, bell-shaped blossoms. It is an upright plant, either a shrubby bush or a small tree, with bright glossy leaves. The bronzy coloring of the new foliage gives the plant an additional attractiveness even when out of bloom. Persistent seed pods are its main drawback.

Locations—
La Jolla: 2303 Avenida de la Playa, 2600 Avenida Cresta.
Point Loma: 1920 Catalina, 855 San Antonio Pl. (3), 3445 Yonge.
Central: 1435 Puterbaugh, 1875 Mission Ave., 2366 Front (2).
East: 2246 33d.
Paradise Hills: 5737 Alleghany.

Crinodendron dependens is a small evergreen tree known as the White Lily Tree or Lily of the Valley Tree. Small, bell-shaped flowers, similar to those of clethra, hang from the branches in early spring. The blooms are followed by small, reddish fruit which splits into three or four parts, exposing the shining black seeds.

Locations—
La Jolla & Pacific Beach: 1380 Park Row, 5936 Beaumont, 7710 Exchange, 1705 La Cima.
Point Loma: 3242 Xenophon.
Central & East: 434 W. Thorn (near driveway), 4714 Miracle, 4704 Jean Dr.

Spartium junceum, usually called Spanish or Weaver's Broom, is a common shrub, but showy when in flower. It is covered with leafless, grooved, rush-like branches which, in the spring, produce a profusion of golden-yellow, sweetly-scented, pea-shaped blossoms.

Seed of the Spanish Broom would be a good choice for broadcasting along the dry banks of new freeways. It will stand the most adverse conditions. After blooming, it should be pruned back severely.

Locations—
Central & East: 2244 Imperial, 2939 L (2), 3725 Georgia (2), 3674 Nile.
La Jolla: 5744 Electric.
Pacific Beach: 852 Law.

A red-flowering bottle brush, *Callistemon rigidus,* is drought-resistant, upright and shrubby. It has very narrow leaves, sharp-pointed and rigid. The flowers form a dense spike, three to four inches long and from 2-2¼ inches wide. The dark red stamens make these flowers among the showiest of our spring blooms. To keep the bush from becoming woody and straggly, this callistemon must be pruned yearly after flowering.

Two magnificent specimens may be seen at 4523½ Maryland Ct. and east of the garage at 4761 Natalie Dr.

Other Locations—
Central: 2044 Dale, 4225 Illinois, 910 Robinson.
East: 4156 Hastings Rd., 4277 Middlesex Dr., 5158 Edgeware (SE corner), 4935 & 4940 College, 3215 41st, 6045 Broadway.
Paradise Hills: 2276, 2252 & 2327 Morningside Dr.
Point Loma: 3726 Oleander.
La Jolla: 1424 Albahr (2), 369 Belvedere.

Stenolobium stans, known as Yellow Elder or Yellow Trumpet, is an old-time favorite. It usually grows as a large shrub, but if trained, will reach the size of a small tree. The profuse, compound leaves are a light green. Its springtime display of flowers is spectacular: an abundance of large terminal panicles of fragrant, pure yellow flowers. One can find blooms intermittently throughout the year as well. If the plant tends to become straggly, it should be pruned heavily after the period of main bloom.

Locations—
La Jolla: 1311 Prospect, NW corner Waverly and Forward, 1820 Hillside.
Pacific Beach: 3573 Yosemite, 3520 Jewell.
Point Loma: 1024 Moana, 3443 Freeman, 2036 Catalina.
Central & East: 4062 Goldfinch, 834 Sutter, 4361 Altamirano Way (NE corner), 5944 Adams, 4563 Van Dyke.
Paradise Hills: 5842 Potomac Way.

There is no other plant that produces the gorgeous, royal purple of the Princess Flower, *Tibouchina semidecandra.* Not only are the flowers spectacular, but the shrub itself is outstanding. The foliage is velvety in texture, with many green hairs which create a silvery sheen. Some of the leaves will be tinged with red, while older leaves scattered over the bush become bright scarlet or flushed with a bronzy-red. Fish-hook shaped stamens add interest to the brilliant purple flowers.

Locations—
Central: 3446 Richmond, 3444 Herbert, 1319 W. Pennsylvania, 3441 Georgia.
East: 4505 Norma, 4586 Aragon Dr., 5351 E. Palisades Rd., 4184 32d.
Point Loma: 3437 Xenophon, SW corner Ingelow and Rosecrans, 4229 Niagara.
Bay Park: 2034 Frankfort.

A large, bulky shrub or small tree that always attracts attention in the spring is *Dombeya wallichi.* Thriving in open, sunny locations, it forms a canopy of large, nearly round leaves with several pointed lobes. During the warm months it bears globular, dense, drooping, pink clusters of flowers, like popcorn balls. In bloom, this is one of the most spectacular and beautiful of flowering shrubs, but unfortunately the dead flower heads persist and give the entire tree or shrub a somewhat unsightly look for the entire summer.

Locations (these are all magnificent specimens)—
Central: NW corner W. Walnut and Front, 3960 Alameda Dr., 3502 Georgia, 3093 Redwood, 1832 Granada.
East: 4933 Lymer Dr., 4802 Edgeware Rd., 4060 Terrace Ct., 4750 55th, 3521 41st, 2820 41st.
Southeast: 6169 Wunderlin.
Point Loma: 3145 James, 3222 Ibsen, 666 San Antonio Ave.
Pacific Beach: SW corner Yosemite and La Playa, 3433 Bayonne.

An excellent evergreen for seaside gardens is *Lagunaria patersoni,* commonly called Primrose Tree, White Oak, or even more winningly, the Sugarplum Tree. If soil and other conditions are favorable, it will reach sixty feet, but it will thrive also in poor soil, and is highly drought-resistant. Rather a slender tree, it has oval leaves that are two-toned: olive green above and grayish beneath.

In spring or early summer, the tree is covered with delicate rose-pink, hibiscus-like flowers. These are followed by fuzzy seed pods which cause skin irritation on contact. Because of this itching sensation, it is sometimes referred to as the "Cow-itch" tree.

Locations—
La Jolla: 1820 Hillside, 1325 Prospect, 326 Bonair Pl., 5741 Electric, 5655 Electric, 5740 Electric, 7231 Monte Vista, 305 Kolmar, 311 Kolmar, 371 Gravilla, 363 Westbourne.
Pacific Beach: 819 Chalcedony (4 trunks), 941 Wilbur.
Point Loma: 1085 Moana.
Central & East: 1720 Mission Cliff Dr., 5131 Benton Pl., 3212 Collier, 4735 Filipo, 4272 45th.
South: 3117 Franklin, 3139 Franklin.

A Bouquet On a Long Stem

THE TREE ROSE

by E. A. O'Bleness

MY WIFE and I enjoy our roses to the fullest extent—they are among our fondest possessions. Roses and our grandchildren—when these subjects are mentioned we are apt to expound with unbounded pleasure, for both are gifts of God's love, given to earth's mortals for pure pleasure and enjoyment, and for sharing with others.

To the extent of my limited knowledge I will attempt to tell you a few things about tree roses. In general, they are members of the Hybrid Tea Rose family, dressed in the fashion of a bouquet on a pedestal. When properly placed and grown they will improve the looks of any home or garden.

Tree roses should be used to outline approaches to the home or garden, or along garden or patio pathways. Do not plant them close together, but keep in mind that they are large rose plants on a stem from three to five feet tall, covering approximately the same area as a bush rose of the same variety. It is a good practice to plant them from four to six feet apart to allow space for them to display themselves as individuals.

Since tree roses are elevated well above the ground, let's dress up the area around them. I would suggest planting low-growing floribundas to fill in the vacant area at their base and also hide the tall supporting cane.

In front of our house we have planted four tree roses across the approach facing the street. They are Helen Traubel, Charlotte Armstrong, Queen Elizabeth and Montezuma. Directly in front of the tree roses and in the same bed are planted The Fairy, a delicate pink, full-petaled, low-growing floribunda, which blooms throughout the summer. From our dining room, the view of the marvelous blue Pacific Ocean is outlined by a delightful display of tree roses bordering the garden. When strangers strolling along the street stop to admire and test the fragrance of our roses, it is then we feel that our work has been repaid a hundred-fold. Everyone should grow roses, we say, and every garden should contain tree roses.

The Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora and Floribunda bush roses are best used in beds or borders, and particularly in formal garden arrangements. Since flower form and fragrance dictate that they be used in this fashion, they are rarely shown as individual plants. Tree roses, on the other hand, are best used as special features in a garden. Choose companion plants that do not overpower your tree roses at the height of their individual glory.

Your nurseryman will have bare root tree roses in season or have them growing in cans. Selections are obtainable in most varieties of the hybrid tea and grandiflora roses, in whites, yellows, pinks, reds, and blends.

Tree roses are developed from various species of root stock. One sturdy cane is selected for training on a tall support, all other canes having been removed. The single cane is grown to the height of three or more feet. This cane is then budded with two or three buds from the rose variety desired. When these buds have developed a good growth, all foliage of the root stock above the bud is removed, and all the energy goes into the bud area; this in turn makes the tree rose of your selection. When growing them in your garden be sure to keep all growth along the main stalk below the bud union removed, since this growth saps strength from the bush and will only produce a poor variety of wild rose.

During the first year let your roses develop into well-rounded bushes. After this first year trim and shape them into the form of a bouquet. This is accomplished by not letting the bush grow rampant with leggy canes going in any direction. Care should be exercised when removing spent blooms to cut the stems so that two or three buds are left at the base, with the top bud facing the outer perimeter of the bush. This care in removing blooms will make your pruning job easier during the January pruning season.

Tree roses require the same growing conditions as any other rose. Good culture is essential to success. Roses need full sunlight; six to eight hours is best. Afternoon shade is preferable to morning shade. They need protection from the strong prevailing winds. Roses should not be planted too close to trees having shallow root systems. Good drainage is most essential. A good garden soil, mixed with leaf mold, peat moss or other organic material should produce good roses. Clay and sand are both desirable in the soil mixture.

Adequate rose food should be provided, using care not to overfeed. Approximately one cup per bush once a month should do the job. The last requirement but not the least, is deep watering, on the average of once a week or whenever the soil dries out.

It has been fun visiting with you over the garden wall. Our fondest wish is that every garden contain roses and especially a few of our favorites, the tree rose.

Rose Arrangements

ELAINE COCHRAN, past president of the San Francisco Rose Society, believes that roses have been neglected by flower arrangers. In her lecture-demonstrations, such as the one she will present at the ARS Convention (see p. 4 for time and place), she displays the rose's potential for unusual effects, and emphasizes proper conditioning of flowers and materials.

Mrs. Cochran, shown at right with an arrangement in progress, used an oval crystal container and gladioli to obtain the horizontal line desired for a dinner table arrangement. The roses are Mrs. Sam McGredy. Three white candles, 10, 15 and 18 inches long, add a vertical accent.

In the arrangement above, the strong natural curve of a silver-gray Manzanita branch provided the inspiration. Dark blue-green Irish yew accentuates the natural crescent line. The roses are Pink Rosenelfe.

ROSE RECIPES

collected by
Myrtle Young

EVER SINCE Sappho gave it the title in 600 B.C., the rose has remained the "Queen of Flowers," both for its beauty and its by-products. The Ancient Persians, for instance, used rose water extensively as a beverage, as flavoring for cake, and as perfume. In 13th Century France rose water was added to the baptismal fonts. Nero spent the equivalent of $150,000 for roses to make a rainfall of blossoms at a Roman festival. The Roman historian Pliny recorded at least thrity-two remedies obtainable from roses, in the form of ointments, powders, perfumes. These are only scattered examples.

Rose hips and rose petals have long found their way into foods as well, and the instincts of the ancients have been confirmed by modern science. The British Ministry of Health discovered during World War II that rose hips are a richer source of Vitamin C than citrus. One-hundred grams of rose hips, according to their report, yield from 5000 to 6000 milligrams of the vitamin, whereas an orange of equal weight yields only 50 milligrams.

For the modern housewife wishing a double harvest from her rose garden, the directions are simple, the ingredients readily available. Rose hips, incidentally, are roses minus foliage, petals, stamen, etc. One caution should be remembered throughout: be sure that no insecticide has touched your raw materials.

Rose Petal Extract

Gather fragrant rose petals, and pull them into small pieces.

Add 2 cups of granulated sugar to each cup of petals. Mix well.

Pack into fruit jars and cover tightly.

Store for one month or longer in a cool place. Then pour off the liquid that has formed and bottle it for use as suggested below.

Rose Petal Jelly

(This jelly will not hold its form without addition of pectin.)

Set aside 2 tablespoons from 1 pint of Rose Petal Extract. Boil the rest of the extract with 2 cups of sugar until it forms a web over a fork.

Mix 2 tablespoons white Karo syrup with the 2 tablespoons of Rose Petal Extract, then add to the extract-sugar mixture.

Boil again for 7 to 9 minutes.

Add 2 tablespoons of finely-chopped rose petals. Add coloring if desired.

Pour into jars.

Rose Hip Jam

Select large hips (they are easier to work with) and cut in half. With a spoon, remove seeds and bristles. Wash thoroughly.

Cover the hips with water and simmer until soft. Press through a strainer.

Measure the strained puree and add an equal quantity of sugar. Stir and cook until the mixture reaches the desired consistency. This jam does not thicken later.

If you prefer jam to be tart, add a few teaspoons of lemon juice.

Rose Petal Honey

Gather 2 quarts of fragrant rose petals. Gathering in the early morning is desirable; the petals are at their freshest then.

Rinse in a mild solution of 1 tablespoon salt to 1 quart cold water, then rinse again in clear water.

Boil the petals in 1 quart of water until water is reduced by half.

Strain, saving the water and 1 tablespoon of the petals. Chop the petals finely.

Add 1 cup of clover honey and 2 cups of granulated sugar to the rose water. Boil hard for 7 minutes with the kettle covered. Add ½ cup pectin and boil for 3 minutes longer.

Add the chopped rose petals. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Rose Wine

Pour 2 quarts of water over 1 quart of dried rose petals and boil for 20 minutes. Cool.

Add 2 lemons and 2 oranges, sliced; 2 lbs. of sugar, and 1 yeast cake, dissolved in warm water. Add 2 additional quarts of boiled water.

Let stand 8 to 10 days, stirring several times a day.

Strain, and put in a jug *lightly* corked until through working.

Rose Gelatin Candy

Soak 1 envelope of plain gelatin in ½ cup of Rose Petal Extract.

Boil 2 cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of Extract until the syrup reaches the soft ball stage. Then add the gelatin-extract mixture. Boil for 3 minutes longer.

Add ½ cup of chopped pecans and coloring if desired.

Pour into a 9″ square pan.

Chill for 2 days. Then cut into desired sizes and roll in granulated sugar.

Crystallized Rose Petals

Select highly scented fresh roses, dark red or bright pink preferably, and wash well. Drain. Remove the white pulpy base.

Beat an egg white in a bowl. Pour granulated sugar in a saucer. Cover a wire rack with waxed paper.

With a small pastry brush, an artist's brush, or the fingers, cover each petal thinly but thoroughly with egg white. Dip the moistened petal in the sugar so that it is covered evenly. Lay the petal on the waxed paper to dry.

When all are done, set the tray to dry in the refrigerator. Turn the petals after half an hour.

When thoroughly dry, the petals may be stored in a covered container. They keep surprisingly well, and are useful for decorating cakes, cookies or puddings, or as an unusual after-dinner delicacy.

Grandmother's Rose Jar

Gather the rose petals before the sun is high and spread on a table in the shade. Arrange in half-inch layers in a storage jar with a cover, sprinkling each layer with a pinch of salt. Add petals day by day until they measure 2 quarts when pressed down firmly. Stir thoroughly each morning.

Ten days after the last addition, mix in a separate dish

¼ ounce each of ground mace, cloves and allspice.

½ ounce ground cinnamon

2 ounces powdered orris root

½ pound dried lavender flowers.

Fill a jar with alternate layers of rose petals and this mixture, and on each layer, sprinkle a drop of any essential oil such as rose, bitter almond, geranium, or orange flower. Finally, pour 1 ounce of any good toilet water or cologne over the whole.

Various sweet blossoms or fragrant dried leaves may be added from time to time to renew the essence.

The ancients made rose tea simply by adding dried rose petals to regular tea leaves. You can do it too. Other products were rose vinegar and pickled rosebuds, and probably a good many more that we haven't heard about. The rose garden is a practical place, as pleasing to the tongue as it is to the eye, if you only know how to use it.

50 YEARS AGO
in CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Eugene Johansen, April, 1911. The garden should be to the house what the frame is to the picture. You would not cover a pretty picture with a cloth just because it was a pretty piece of cloth. Neither would you pay several thousand dollars for a painting and then go to a 5 and 10-cent store for a frame for it. Still, many people build expensive houses without expecting to spend anything on the garden.

Alfred D. Robinson, May, 1911. It must be borne in mind that the lath house is a part of the garden, not a mere protection for tender growths, and as such must have walks and places to sit. In truth its office is more to grow good-natured humans than plants.

THE ROSE ON THE COVER

BEN HUR is a vigorous, tall, compact Grandiflora having unusually large, glossy green foliage with overtones of purple-red. Buds are medium-long, urn-shaped and high-centered. They open to a four to five inch cardinal-red flower with rich, velvety maroon overtones. Flowers are produced abundantly, both singly and in clusters; even those in clusters have stems from six to eight inches long. Flowers last well, both on the plant and when cut.

Ben Hur was hybridized by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, Director of Research for Germain's, Inc. It resulted from back-crossing a rose nick-named "The Tulip Rose," a sister seedling of Queen Elizabeth and Dean Collins, with Charlotte Armstrong.

Comparable in vigor to Queen Elizabeth, Ben Hur is one of the first roses to bloom in any garden. The thick-textured flower petals resist the wear and tear of wind and fluctuating temperatures, and the foliage is unusually resistant to mildew and rust.

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You can grow it in your garden—the darling . . . the aristocrat . . .

THE MACADAMIA

by Edith P. Healy

REMEMBER a taste treat at the Del Mar Fair? The macadamia nuts? Most people who have visited the fair will, presumably, have formed a tasting acquaintance with these riches of nature. But what about between fairs?

Macadamias are scarce. Only a few that are processed in Hawaii are sold here in scattered gourmet shops. These expensive nuts are bought almost solely for gifts of distinction and sophistication.

Southern Californians are beginning to discover that they can, and might very well, have trees of their own. Since San Diego County is blessed with a climate much like Queensland, Australia, the nut's original home, macadamias can be planted profitably here.

A bearing tree or two in the home garden will yield a crop, grow in graceful proportions and, in blooming time, be a vision of beauty. They are disease- and pest-resistant and are even tolerant of neglect, but don't deserve that.

The meat of this nut is white, fine-grained and tender. Roasted and salted, it has been said to "beggar description." In a mixture of salted nuts containing them, if one is lucky enough to find such a mix, which nut disappears first? Yes, it is the darling, the aristocrat—the macadamia. For preparing at home, roast the nuts in the shell for one hour at 200 degrees. Recipes have been printed for macadamia confections and for pies and cookies using them.

Growers planting a tree on the homeplace would do well to think of the time when their macadamia tree will take up a twenty foot space. Most commercial growers are setting the trees out at twenty to twenty-four foot intervals, or at eighteen with the idea of someday taking out every other one. Macadamias may be pruned to fit a space, however.

Rate of growth varies according to the depth of soil and the amount of water the trees receive. The fine soil and heavy rainfall in their native Australia stimulate their speed of growth. Trees ninety years old are still bearing there. In Hawaii the largest planting of macadamias in the world is growing in soil that is nothing but broken-up lava rock with soil in the cracks.

Two inches of water a month is the average recommendation. Greater or lesser amounts depend on soils, rainfall and drainage. The latter is most important: no "wet feet." Do not overwater trees on northern slopes. Macadamias in California need the most water in summer when the nuts are forming. Roots spread so quickly that sprinklers are recommended after the first year.

Grafted trees are superior for new plantings because of the new, improved strains available. If, however, some reader has seedling trees already growing, they may be grafted; and the grafts, if carefully done, have a 90-95% chance of succeeding.

IN Southern California macadamia trees will grow about a foot a year for twenty years. They should be pruned to a single trunk, avoiding sharp-angled crotches. As the tree grows, the lower branches are removed up to about three feet from the ground. The nuts are *always* allowed to fall. Nuts picked or shaken from the tree are immature.

These trees require about the same growing conditions as avocados and lemons. They can withstand briefly temperatures of 26 degrees, some varieties more than others. Prolonged cold, however, seems to weaken them, and in severe spells the trunks may be wrapped for protection.

They withstood a prolonged hot spell in the County, one day of which reached 115 degrees. Although at Escondido some leaf-burning occurred, plantings in a five-mile coastal band suffered no ill effects. Macadamias grow in a coastal and near-coastal belt, roughly twenty-five miles wide, from north of Santa Barbara to south of the Mexican border.

Prospective growers could scarcely find a crop less subject to disease or pests. According to Dr. William Storey of the Riverside Experiment Station, who is probably the world's highest authority on macadamias, the trees appear to be immune to the deadly Phytophthora Cinnamomi (root rot) fungus that has wiped out 13,000 acres of avocados in San Diego County. The Queensland nut, as macadamias were first called, offers the perfect replacement to the growers of these trees.

In alkaline soils the leaves sometimes show chlorosis, but respond well to soil chelates. Red soils are generally considered unfavorable.

Weeds must be cleared from under the trees before harvest, which is during the winter for most varieties. The nuts should be gathered frequently, especially after rains or irrigation, and also because the squirrels love them! After husking they are left in trays with wire floors. At twenty years the average tree will produce (conservatively) 100 pounds a year. No records have been kept longer than that.

Macadamias are self-pollinating.

ABOVE: The foliage and nuts of Australia Tetraphylla H3, a rough-shelled macadamia. Nut crops are now in great demand, but macadamias were grown originally as ornamental trees.

Macadamia leaves are about a foot long and 2½-3" wide. Unshelled, the nuts measure 1-1¼"; slightly less than an inch after shelling. To achieve maturity the nuts must be left on the tree until they fall naturally.

The flowering racemes, growing out of leaf axils or at nodes on branches where leaves have fallen, are from eight to sixteen inches long. Flowers open in February and March. Pink or creamy white, according to the variety, the petals against the dark, glossy green leaves make this tree so ornamental that for many years it was grown solely to beautify gardens or grounds around public buildings and homes. The nuts were considered inconsequential, and were often fed to hogs! A nursery brochure today recommends them for driveway and parkway planting as well as in backyards or fields.

MOST growers in California are members of the well-organized California Macadamia Society, which annually publishes a Year Book of records kept by growers in Australia, Hawaii, Florida and California. The Society meets monthly in Vista. President is Col. Wells Miller of Vista; vice-president is Nelson Westree of Carlsbad, a pioneer in the development of macadamias. One of their members, E. S. Burdick of Encinitas, has a patented tree, the "Burdick 2 Macadamia," which is thirteen years old.

Today, one nut company takes the combined output of all Southern California growers, and would like to have fifty times as many pounds as are now available each year. Other nut companies, confectioners, ice cream companies and bakeries are among the prospective markets for this lush product. Because of climatic limitations, prospects for supply catching up with demand are slim, despite the fact that many young orchards will come into bearing this year or next.

In a nutshell, given a careful start, but not excessive pampering, the young trees will grow for you, and bear in a few years. The delicious nuts faithfully fulfill their cycle—215 days after pollination they reach maturity and drop to the ground. And just lie there waiting for you.

My thanks to the Editor of the California Macadamia Society Year Book for information from that publication, and to Mr. Nelson Westree for much assistance in writing this article.—E.P.H.

In warm weather it takes at least five days for grass to recuperate after mowing. If you happen to let two weeks go by between mowings, the grass will benefit.

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How You Grow Roses

Depends On Where You Live

ROSES IN THE WARM VALLEY

by J. Wells Hershey
and Mary Jane Hershey

ANGEL WINGS, a white hybrid tea with pink edges, is equally at home in all parts of San Diego County.

GROWING roses in a rather unpredictable location, such as El Cajon Valley and the surrounding foothills, can be quite a challenge, but the results can be equally outstanding. At this time of year the rose bushes are bursting into full bloom after their period of dormancy, and with proper care the owners can look forward to ten months of continuous bloom.

This "proper care" actually began at the time the first rose bush was selected. Success depends on buying healthy, vigorous plants, selecting varieties suitable to your area, locating and planting the bushes properly, and supplying their four basic needs.

In the warm interior valley where the temperature is high during the rose growing season, the many-petaled roses will give the best results, with the specimen types blooming in the spring and fall. The single, semi-double and few-petaled roses open too quickly for the valley area. However, there are varieties in this category, such as Dainty Bess and Captain Thomas, which will give good bloom if grown in partial shade. These varieties, planted on the south side of our home, are protected from the sun in the summer and receive the modest amount of sunshine they require.

In selecting varieties for El Cajon Valley or similar areas, the following roses should be given careful consideration and are recommended for the beginner. One of our outstanding performers is Peace, the All-American rose of 1946. It does well in both bush and climber form. Another is Charlotte Armstrong, but be very gentle when you prune Charlotte, since she is ladylike and refined in her growth habits, and the shock of heavy pruning will retard her growth for at least a season. A newcomer to the beginner's list is Tiffany. These three, with Chrysler Imperial, Helen Traubel, Queen Elizabeth, Climbing Show Girl, Eclipse, Mojave, Radiance, Carrousel, Fred Howard, Angel Wings, Buccaneer and Mrs. Sam McGredy, compose a group which will give maximum pleasure with minimum care.

Whether you purchase bare root roses or roses in cans is a matter of preference, but be certain that you buy the best on the market, Grade No. 1. To be graded No. 1 a bare root rose must have three or more strong canes starting three inches or less above the bud union. Two of the three canes must be at least eighteen inches long. Know your nurseryman, if possible, and always explain to him what problems you are encountering in your rose garden. A good nursery guarantees its bare root roses.

In locating your rose bed, remember that roses need light to bloom and heat to grow. Near the coast they should have sun all day. In warmer areas, they need at least six hours, preferably in the morning. Intense summer heat causes premature opening, "cabbaging" in flowers, burning, and rapid fading of the petals; shading from the hot western afternoon sun is, therefore, a must. Unless this shade is provided, good blooms cannot be expected. Newcomers to the Heartland area of San Diego County should plan accordingly so that their rose beds are sheltered by shade trees, fences or buildings.

THE importance of location has been proven in our garden. We have three rose beds. The first receives sunshine from eight to twelve hours a day throughout the year. In this bed we have grown successfully the many-petaled roses such as Will Rogers, Mirandy, Rose of Freedom, and Peace.

Our second bed, in which only the All-American roses are planted, has partial shade. With protection from the sun, the roses Helen Traubel, Queen Elizabeth, Charlotte Armstrong, Mojave, Tiffany and others are blooming throughout the rose season.

In our third bed, which has full sun only in the summer, the roses bloom later than in the other two. This bed was originally our "sick bay." When we found that roses grew so well in it and flowered after the other two beds had finished their first bloom of the season, it became another rose garden.

The four basic needs of roses are water, nutrients, pruning and pest control. Choosing between overhead or basin-type watering is up to the grower, but deep watering is a requirement. In the valley area during the summer it is impossible to over-water. Rose beds should be mulched with several inches of steer manure or other material, three to four inches deep, early in the spring. Detailed rose culture, as outlined in the article "Roses" by Jean U. Kenneally, in the Winter 1960 issue of this magazine, is recommended for the El Cajon Valley area.

ROSES BY THE OCEAN

by John Jodka

WE LIVE in Del Mar, California, and as the name of the town implies, we are by the sea. In fact, we live within a quarter-mile of the shore, and because of that proximity, we face singular conditions which force us to discount many of the directions written in garden books and elsewhere on how to grow roses.

One of the primary factors is our short thermometer. The climate here is such that Easterners come to get warm in winter, and desert people come to get cool in summer. Everything is relative, however, and the fact of the matter is that from early January into June, the temperature range is 55° to 70°. Along with this cool weather, we have many weeks of heavy fog and overcast skies, when the sun peeks through for but a few hours in the late afternoons (this to fulfill the Chamber of Chamber boast that we have over 325 days of sunshine every year!).

Rosarians tell us that, after pruning, they will have their first bloom in seven to eight weeks. In our case, it takes nine to ten weeks, and for grandifloras, a week or two longer than that. Our uniquely stable air and coastal inversion happily result in an absence of summer thunderstorms, but they also create the perfect conditions for the growth of mildew and other fungus disturbances.

Our pruning techniques show us pruning relatively lightly, so that we will have flowers throughout the year, and not just roses for the shows. We remove all of the cross branches and especially the inner canes, in order to let light and air into the center of the plant, and avoid multiplying mildew and rust spores—and, later in the summer, red spider nests.

Even though we have cool weather, we also lack rain, as does the rest of Southern California. Because of this, we have planted in our rose beds a ground cover of ornamental strawberry, which acts as a living mulch to keep the beds cool and to retain moisture in the soil. Because of this cover, manual cultivating and dry fertilizing methods cannot be used, and we resort to foliar fertilization completely.

Until the first buds show, the new foliage is so small and slick that the liquid runs off. Addition of a spreader-sticker has not worked for us, since it reacts unfavorably and causes burning of the new, tender leaflets. We have found also that this foliar spray does not mix with Malathion or Acti-Dione. Here again, there is a very caustic chemical reaction. With other anti-mildew sprays, however, we combine the foliar fertilizer with our weekly spraying, and kill two birds with one spray!

We find Malathion best for control of the spring onslaught of aphids. In May and June, the thrips that get into the buds need at least two sprayings a week. Directing the spray into the buds seems to be the most effective way to control them. Otherwise, spraying every two weeks with a combination insecticide and fungicide keeps foliage looking healthy and fresh.

ONE disappointment we had to face was that we do not seem to have warm enough weather to grow red roses. Chrysler Imperial, Crimson Glory, etc., are not for us. There are plenty of lovely roses in the yellow, pink and variegated families, however, that more than compensate. We are both incurably romantic, and roses with names like First Love, Lilibet, Angel Wings are sure to find a place in our garden of approximately 200 varieties (300 bushes). Of course, any rose described in catalogues as being mildew-resistant will make us pick up our ears!

In this regard, we have found a rose which even in our location never needs spraying for mildew, and uniformly has dark, glossy, shiny, leathery foliage, unfailingly clean and spotless. This paragon among roses is Descanso Pillar, and we have used 45 of these wonderful shrubs as a hedge.

As in everything else, you get out of roses what you put into them. A rose bush, being a shrub, is very simple to grow, but to get excellent results, all the special details of warding off the sucking and chewing predators, and fungi, must be given attention.

Wherever you live, apply the methods which are best suited to your conditions. You *can* grow lovely roses . . . even on the coast.

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BOOK TOURS

Conducted by Alice W. Heyneman

GARDENS IN WINTER. By Elizabeth Lawrence. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1961. 218 pages. $4.50.

This is a delightful little book, and must have been written by a most charming person. Her first quotation, from one of the favorites of my youth, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," sets the mood for the leisurely and completely personal garden discussion that follows. It is a rambling sort of book, bearing the stamp of the author's personality and enthusiasms. It is also enormously informative, full of records of time and place, and the results of correspondence with far-flung garden friends. The illustrations, beautiful line drawings by Caroline Dormon, are enchanting. And every little while Mrs. Lawrence slips in a pertinent quotation, from Robert Herrick to those cozy mid-Victorian garden writers. A slightly later English gardener whom she quotes is E. A. Bowles, who failed to take Holy Orders and in his disappointment became a famous garden writer. "Mr. Bowles is such a comfort to me," she writes. "He is the only gardener I know whose plants seem to have the same mishaps as mine."

It is true that the locale of the book is North Carolina, a rather far cry from San Diego. But gardeners everywhere are brothers. And when one reads that she can raise tuberoses in November, and cyclamen in midwinter ("it flowers on the West Coast in April and May," she writes proudly), one realizes that with our own endless sunny days in a winter such as this, one ought perhaps to do better!

Mrs. Lawrence's correspondents send notes of what they grow in winter from Maine to Seattle to Pass Christian, Mississippi. She corresponds with Lester Rowntree in Carmel on the subject of high altitude desert flowers in December, and there is also an extensive list of January flowers noted by Charles Francis Saunders in his book on Southern California. This list she quotes with pleasure but apparently not with envy, since the whole burden of the book is that the rare and hardy little blooms of winter are best of all, like the Japanese plum blossom that shows "a delicate pink through its frosting."

St. Martin's summer—which begins on the eleventh of November—is apparently a favorite time in North Carolina. November is the month of Algerian iris—a very special enthusiasm of the writer—and of late daylilies and a winter clematis called *C. cirrhosa,* as well as late summer holdovers such as calendula, English daisies, wallflowers and violets. In *true* winter, besides the iris and the clematis, she has the Christmas rose, the Kaffir lily, primroses and camellias. Then come the nominal spring bloomers which manage to make winter appearances, like the first narcissi (especially the paper whites—as we know, too! — and the "hoop petticoats"). This would include, of course, crocuses and Roman hyacinths, and, among the shrubs, *Magnolia soulangeana,* flowering quince, and *Prunus mume* — the last from the Clarke nursery in San Jose, and which she proudly reports blooms in her garden in January.

This is, of course, not all of the plants discussed. There are the greens and berries that make winter bright. There is much made of dates on which things bloom or reach their prime—in North Carolina or Louisiana or farther afield. The author's correspondence is voluminous, and her enthusiasm contagious. All plant materials are so lovingly described that one wants to go out and head for the nearest nursery.

The book has an unusually complete index—a rarity in a book of this kind, and immensely useful. There is also a map of the Zones of Hardiness. Caroline Dormon's illustrations are both charming artistically and exact scientifically; she is a distinguished botanist. (A.M.H.)

* * *

BEGONIAS SLANTED TOWARD THE BEGINNER. By Dorothy S. Behrends. B & B Publishers, Terre Haute, Indiana, 1960. 116 pages. $2, paper bound.

"To acquaint the beginner with begonias and how to grow them successfully," is Dorothy S. Behrends' "aim." After short, informative sections on History of Popularity and Begonia Classifications, she settles into a succinct, understandable treatment of the

art and enjoyment of growing these popular tropicals from propagation to maturity. Her aim is true; her advice is always clipped, clean; no debris is permitted to clutter her pages. She has used numerous photos and her own line drawings to illustrate pertinent points. The drawings are the more effective of the two means.

Mrs. Behrends, a recognized authority on begonias who lives in Encinitas, has written for garden publications ranging from California to the British Isles. In this, her latest major work, she has devoted her wide knowledge of begonias and considerable talent for writing to the beginner. Her aim is excellent. We sincerely hope that beginners by the score, and especially San Diegans, read her book, follow her advice, and learn to know the gratification of being a begonian. Then will her full purpose be achieved.

Reviewed by Thos. L. Crist

* * *

MAMMILLARIA: Cultivation and Characteristics. By Cyril Marsden. Cleaver-Hume Press, Ltd., London, 1957. 407 pages. $7.75.

Mr. Marsden's book is one of immense scholarship. The last—and only—book on the subject has long been out of print, and the present volume will be a treasure to collectors and enthusiasts. There are many of these among cactus growers, since the genus Mammillaria is one of the most popular groups with amateurs. They are of small size, bloom easily and freely, and show interesting differences of form and habit. The flowers, usually red or yellow, are borne in bell-shaped rings in the upper axils. They are very spiny cacti, usually round or cylindrical, like prickly globes close to the earth, and entirely ribless. This, of course, is over-simplifying to a shocking degree.

Mr. Marsden's book contains detailed scientific descriptions, including names, classifications, habitat and directions for cultivation of about 250 species. There are 6 plates in color and 19 in black and white; there is also an enthusiastic Foreword by Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, himself an ardent collector.

This is the second book in the Cacticulture Series (charming name!). The Mammillaria, though mainly of Mexican habitat, do also grow in a number of forms in our deserts and in Lower California. It behooves us to know something about them. (A.M.H.)

For a striking border planting, try bronze and purple pansies interspersed with royal carpet alyssum.

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A Calendar of Care

• SPRING PLANNING

IN spring and early summer, the gardener is busier than at any other time of the year. If he is wise, he faces the new season with a plan.

Such a plan should include, first, preparation of the soil: weeding, mulching, fertilizing and cultivating, and treating with insecticides as required. Your nurseryman is a good source of advice on requirements for your area; he can also arrange to have your soil tested for a small fee. All preparatory work should be completed at least a week in advance of planting.

When the soil is ready, the gardener advances to the second stage: selection of plants, color planning, and, if possible, a correlation between the plants desired and plants that are practical. A combination of annuals, perennials and shrubs will eliminate the bare spots that haunt those who plant only annuals.

Since water is the life blood of all plants, the gardener will save time and trouble by arranging his garden so that deep-rooted trees, shrubs and perennials can be watered according to their needs, while shallow-rooted annuals can be watered more frequently. If possible, he should refrain from night watering, which contributes to blight, rust and mildew.

Annuals serve well in mass planting for cut flowers, or for spots of color in garden or patio. They are most rewarding to the new gardener, since he may buy them by the dozen or in flats, quickly transplant them, and in a few weeks have a garden full of blooms.

For a wide selection of vigorous plants, it's a good rule to buy seedlings from the nurseryman, thereby avoiding the frustration and loss involved when the casual gardener buys a package of seeds, tosses them out in the soil, and is then filled with despair when nothing happens. The hardest part of the job (and where planning really helps) is choosing. For sunny spots there are asters, snapdragons, zinnias, stocks, the new hybrid marigolds, and petunias among the taller choices (and how about that old-timer scabiosa?); and verbena, phlox, ageratum, lobelia, and alyssum for borders. For shade or part shade, consider coleus, *Impatiens sultana,* rosette or Waterloo begonias, violets, violas and pansies.

The rewards are continual. With the change of seasons, new and exciting plants can replace the old, after, of course, proper soil preparation. Follow the Calendar of Care for choices during future seasons.

Frank Antonicelli

• DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS may be planted now. No special techniques are required. The good gardening practices one would use for almost any flowering plant will provide all of the flowers, large or small, that may be desired. In San Diego's ideal dahlia climate, planting may continue from mid-March until June or even later. By planting early, you prolong the blooming period.

First the location. Some sun is essential; shade in the late afternoon is desirable, but not mandatory. If the gardener finds the most-loved colors tending to fade in the hot sun, he can shade by artificial means. Better still, plant the rich reds and autumns where afternoon shade will be automatic: on the east side of house or fence, or in the lengthening shadow of trees.

Large space is not entirely necessary to have beautiful and large blooms. An area of 18 to 24 inches square is big enough for a plant. But the space should be clear of competing roots of trees, bushes, hedges or even grass and other annuals. The more space used, the more dahlia plants possible; and, the more dahlia plants, the more flowers all summer and fall.

Prepare the soil just as you would for any kind of planting. Turn and break up the soil to a depth of 12 inches or more, and mix in a spadeful of steer fertilizer for each plant. If extended fertilizing is wanted, mix in an additional cup of bonemeal for each plant. Even a cupped handful of commercial bulb food spaded into the bed will help more than it will harm. Soil turned twice or more before planting will benefit the growing bush.

To be sure that you are planting the kind of dahlia you want, obtain roots (tubers) from a dahlia specialist, or from your trusted nurseryman. Many disappointments accompany those cheap roots you get on the bargain counters. The roots must have eyes to produce the sprouts that make the bushes. By this time of year the eyes should show life, or should have sprouted already.

For each plant, drive in a stake (1x1 inch redwood, 4 to 6 feet long) where you want the plant. Place the tuber about 6 inches deep and about 2 inches from the base of the stake. Lay it on the side with eye facing upward, and cover with soil, firmed but not packed.

If the soil is dry, soak the hill. This watering should provide enough moisture until the sprout shows a pair of leaves. Overwatering may cause the root to damp off, but some dampness of the soil is needed.

Once the sprout has broken through the top of the soil, give it ordinary

care: water, spray to kill insects, cultivate lightly until blooming starts, and fertilize lightly about every three or four weeks. Avoid fertilizers of high nitrogen content; heavier phosphate and potash make better blooms and greener foliage. When plants are about 12 inches tall, pinch out the tip to force the plant to send out canes.

Plant roots of the large varieties to get large flowers, and roots of the smaller types such as miniatures and poms to get what you want. Help the larger blooms become larger by pruning back to few canes (four to six) and leaving only one bud (the center one) on each cane. The smaller varieties may be permitted to bush out as desired and to bloom without disbudding.

Larry Sisk
SD Dahlia Society

• BEGONIAS

THIS is the busy time of the year for the shade gardener, since plants are beginning to awaken from their winter rest, and want a bit of attention.

Probably the first requirement is a general clean-up of the growing area, whether plants are in the ground or in pots. A certain number of leaves and stems will have fallen and will have to be cleared away lest they become a breeding place for undesirable pests.

Examine plants for damage from weather, and cut away the dead or dying parts to a healthy node. Cut away any old growth that has outlived its usefulness to make way for the new green shoots that will give you healthy foliage and bloom in the coming months. One thing to remember is NEVER CUT MORE THAN 1/3 OF ANY PLANT AT ONE TIME! If it is necessary to remove more than a third, do it in steps—cut back a part, let the plant recover, and several weeks later, cut a bit more. Cutting back too radically all at once makes for too great a shock, leaving the plant unable to breathe and assimilate food properly. It can easily result in a very dead plant.

If your plants are in the ground, give them a top dressing of new soil, feed them and keep them moist for the rest of the growing season.

For plants in pots—and there are many growers who prefer begonias in pots, even though they have hundreds of them—after general clean-up and trimming, examine the soil to determine if it is still light and porous. If it is, there isn't much that needs to be done, but if the soil has broken down and become heavy, soggy, or "dead," it should be replaced with new planting mix of proper texture. Pots may need changing if they have a heavy concentration of slime or salts on the outside.

During the winter, some plants will not have rested as much as others, so watch for roots growing out of the drainage hole in the pot. If the outside of the root ball is covered with a network of roots, a new, larger pot is indicated. Repot in the next larger size.

The exception to the early repotting of begonias is the rhizomatous group. These are the spring bloomers, and it is after their blooming period that they rest and often lose all of their leaves. Never re-pot a resting plant; wait until the rhizome starts to send out new growth. Examine the rhizome to determine if the "old" end is spongy and rotten. If it is, cut it off, cleanly, back to healthy portions; dust the cut end with soil sulphur, and replant the rhizome in new soil, with the growing end some distance from the edge of the container so that it can grow across the pot again to the far edge.

Tuberous begonias may be potted up when their top growth reaches four to six inches in height and the root ball around the tubers has become quite large. The larger the pot in which they are planted, the larger the plant. Of course, in a large pot, they must be watched carefully to avoid overwatering.

Naturally, any plant in active growth needs food, so after your plants are cleaned up, trimmed, and repotted, they must be fed—and this feeding goes on all during the growing season. If you haven't time to do anything else, feed them when they are growing.

Any clean-up means spraying for pests. At this time of year, aphids find your plants a bountiful source of food. Be sure to use a good insecticide before you do anything else.

During spring clean-up there will be countless beautiful "shoots" that seem "too good to throw away," so fill a nursery flat, or two, or three, or several shallow flower pots with a rooting medium. Put your "shoots" into these containers, set them aside for a few weeks, making sure that they are kept on the dry-moist side, and in a few months you will have a few small plants to present to your friends, to increase your own plant supply, or

Next page please

GRACEFUL foliage and spectacular bloom of Calliandra, shown against a 4-foot wall.

Roland Hoyt* Recommends

CALLIANDRA

A SHRUB of startling beauty in favored locations of Southern California is *Calliandra inaequilatera.* During its blooming season (late winter through spring and into summer in San Diego) watermelon-pink pompons, almost as large as tennis balls, stand above the foliage. These flowers are made up of hundreds of silky stamens.

The shrub reaches a height of 6-8 feet with an equal spread, or adapts readily to training as an espalier. Foliage is light and feathery, dark green in color with bronzy tints to the new growth. Leaflets are 1-2¼" long. Few people recognize it as a legume, related to the acacias, until the long bean pod appears.

You will find it an individual of superlatives: the unusual deep shade of pink that so nearly approaches red; the substantial foliage, unexpectedly hard and durable for such a finely constructed flower; and finally the plant's vigor and abounding life as expressed in size. Allow more space than may seem necessary.

Calliandra is tender to frost, though it will sometimes withstand freezing temperatures when planted against a warm south wall. Give it regular, deep watering. Plant it now for a spectacular display next winter.

*Member ASLA, author of Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions.

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to throw away because you don't know what else to do with them. This last suggestion is hardest of all, but is the one thing that keeps the begonia grower from having small plants coming out her ears.

Margaret M. Lee

• CAMELLIAS

CAMELLIAS are now in their spring cycle of growth, lending a note of urgency to any of the seasonal chores that may have been neglected.

Good gardening practice calls for prompt removal of all fallen and spent blooms, but an extra check should be made at this time for any withered blooms that may have become imbedded in the mulch. These should be destroyed lest they harbor the spores of petal blight or Sclerotinia. This fungus disease is perpetuated through spores that invade a bloom and form a sclerotium that slowly develops in dead petal tissue amid the shelter of soil or mulch. One, two, or even three seasons later a tiny mushroom-like fruiting body emerges from the soil to discharge countless spores of the dreaded disease.

During your spring clean-up, check the mulch that keeps tender, surface-feeding camellia roots cool and moist. Carefully remove any soil or heavily compacted material that may have accumulated above the root crown, then replenish the mulch with oak leaf mold, fir bark, peat moss, or your favorite mulching material.

Ground-grown camellias in Southern California are generally fertilized in March, May, and July. Recommended products include balanced fertilizers prepared especially for camellias, and cottonseed meal. Apply according to directions, exercising care to avoid over-fertilizing. The customary practice is to apply fertilizers the day following a watering, and then to water the fertilizer in well.

Pruning to shape plants or control the direction of growth is best accomplished before the first flush of new growth, but it is never too late to remove twiggy growth from the interior of the plant so that light and air may penetrate and promote a healthier condition.

This is a good time to use one of the chelated iron products sold by every nursery handling camellias. Iron, an essential constituent of chlorophyll, may be reasonably abundant in the soil mix but rendered insoluble by saline water. Chelated minerals resist the chemical action that locks-up the normal supply and are, therefore, more readily available to plants.

Two more chores round out the program of seasonal care. Check for insects, especially aphids and snails, and guard against an excess of shade from sheltering trees. Dust or spray to control aphids and worms, and scatter snail pellets to handle these nocturnal marauders. Thin out tree growth where too much shade is cast.

Clive N. Pillsbury
Pres., SD Camellia Society

• FUCHSIAS

THIS is a most interesting time for fuchsia enthusiasts. Some of the plants trimmed last fall or early winter already are blooming beautifully, and those pruned later are putting out new growth, and may need pinching and shaping.

Cuttings made at time of pruning may be ready to transplant now into pots, baskets, or wherever you want them. Fuchsias like a soil rich in humus, with an acid reaction best, and an even supply of moisture throughout the growing season. In this semi-desert area, some fogging, or air conditioning, is necessary during our hottest weather to simulate the rain-forest atmosphere of their natural habitat. Plenty of light is essential for blooms, but partial shade, and protection from wind are basic requirements for healthy plants. Use fuchsias on the east or north side of walls, fences, buildings. But fuchsias are very adaptable, and hybridizers have now developed varieties that thrive almost anywhere. Glendale, for instance, grows out on top of our lath house, in the hottest direct sun.

There are many kinds of planting and growing mixes that will give good results. The simplest, and one of the best, may be made from a third good leaf mold, a third sandy loam, and a third rotted weed-free cow manure. Peat moss is often added, but is not really to be recommended, because it is worthless if allowed to dry out.

Feed with a good organic fertilizer once a month through the main blooming season, April to September. We like a liquid fish emulsion base best, but many combinations are good.

Regular and thorough watering is important and necessary in this area, with some attention to washing out ac-

cumulated alkalinity from our peculiar water by frequent deep waterings. As mentioned before, air moistening on hot days should not be neglected. Spraying the under side of leaves, as well as overhead showering, will help to control pests (especially white fly and red spider), and lessen need for chemical sprays later in the season.

Place some of the white, pink or orange-colored fuchsias in baskets for bright spots throughout your garden. You'll love their lightheartedness and charm.

Morrison W. Doty
SD Fuchsia Society

• ROSES

THIS is a happy, exciting time for everyone who has a rose garden or even a single bush. The National Rose Show of the American Rose Society is just around the corner. Each year the show committees hear the same, sad story dozens of times: "I have a better rose at home than that one." This year bring *your* roses, share their beauty and perhaps win a ribbon.

Have any of your new rose bushes failed to put forth leaf growth? Don't give them up yet. Punch some holes in the bottom of a large cardboard carton and place it "hot-house" fashion over the reluctant bush. This writer has had success with this method and likes it because there is no danger of accidentally breaking the new growth when peeking to check progress. By the way, remember that you do NOT fertilize your new rose bushes until after their first bloom.

Once again this winter, rains have not been sufficient to leach the undesirable salts from the soil. Try placing a plastic soaker, holes UP, in your rose bed and let it run gently for several hours. Not only will you get a leaching action, but your roses will get the recommended deep, deep watering. Another reminder, always water your roses before monthly feeding and weekly spraying to prevent foliar burn. Early morning showers with a fine spray are beneficial, too. You will wash foliage clean and at the same time knock off any aphids present. Later, when weather becomes encouraging to the development of mildew and rust spores, these showers will discourage them.

It is possible to use roses in any and every landscape situation. Some grandifloras grow to seven feet, and heights scale downward through the

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MOST ROSARIANS agree that Mrs. Sam McGredy is a stand-out among climbing roses, useful in both coastal and inland gardens. Above, the bush in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Trott, 4512 Pescadero, on the ocean side of Pt. Loma, shows the vigorous foliage and profuse habit of bloom you can expect from this rose. (Pruned in early January; photographed on March 16.)

Notice how the laterals have been trained horizontally, with tips lower than the juncture with the main stem. This horizontal pattern is the key to ample blooms. Climbers should not be pruned until their third year.

hybrid teas to some floribundas that grow only eighteen inches tall. There are sixteen color designations, making it possible to create a harmonizing mass of color or to highlight a border or rock garden. Floribundas in containers on a patio are happy and gay, making lovely replacements for seasonal, bloomed-out plants. Climbing hybrid tea roses can be trained as patio "walls," to cover arbors and to make fences. Roses make colorful and often fragrant displays both in and outside the home.

Nettie B. Trott
SD Rose Society

• ORCHIDS

THE amount of work you put into your orchids during April and May will repay you with flowers next year. Regardless of what types you grow, now is the time to inspect each plant. If it has out-grown the pot or if the potting mix has become soggy, then repot the plant.

Knock the plant out of the pot, remove the old soil, and carefully clean off all the dry material from around the bulbs. Remove the dead roots, being careful not to damage good ones (healthy roots are hard and have white tips), and repot in a slightly larger pot, using new potting mix. The trend now is to use a coarse fir bark, either straight or mixed with small amounts of sand and peat.

Now is the time to set up a program of spraying, feeding and watering: an insecticide once a month, fertilizer every two weeks and water two or three times a week.

If your cymbidiums didn't bloom well this year, try giving them more light. Too much shade gives you lush leaves but will not produce bloom spikes.

There will be an information booth at the San Diego County Orchid Show, so bring your questions to the Conference Building on April 7th, 8th or 9th and we'll try to answer them for you. Besides, the posies are so pretty.

Betty Newkirk
SD County Orchid Society

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• THE HERB GARDEN

A writer of long ago said of gardening "It is among the purest of pleasures." This is true especially of the herb garden.

Herbs have been known and used for many centuries. It is on record that John Gerard, famous English herbalist, had 100 different varieties in his garden near Shakespeare's home, in 1597.

Nearly all herbs have some legend or story connected with them. While these stories add not one bit of flavor or goodness, they do create added interest and enjoyment.

Astrologers of old connected each herb with some particular planet. Thus, "Lovage—a plant of the Sun, under the sign of Taurus," etc. The old books also contain much about the "doctrine of signatures," wherein the shape of leaf or root indicates which part of the body it will benefit.

However we may smile at these old beliefs, it is interesting to note that many of the herbs used medicinally centuries ago, because of the supposed "signature," are still in use for those very ailments, not now from fancy, but as a result of scientific experiment. The medical profession turns to some of the old-time remedies after so much of the synthetic has taken their place.

The herb garden, practical and useful though it is, can yet be a thing of beauty. Nasturtiums planted among herbs will provide pungent seeds as well as bright flowers. Borage for a low hedge has flowers of beautiful true blue. In my Oceanside garden this season, a row of tall sunflowers stood beside a planting of dill with its feathery green foliage and yellow flower heads. Blue flax would have been good also.

Mint (and there are many kinds), though spreading from underground runners, is a must in the garden. It can be kept under control and there will be plenty for neighbors. After all, why a garden, if not to share with friends? Mint is the one plant said to have come to us from the Garden of Eden. It has many uses—a sprig or two cooked with fresh peas adds a pleasant flavor.

Sage is practical in the garden. One plant will supply a small family. One old herbal says, "If a man eat Sage in May, he will live alway."

Dill, usually thought of in connection with pickles, is also good in salads. The flower heads may be used in the dried arrangements so much in favor now. The name comes from the Norse word Dilla—to ease or soothe.

Among the Italian people, rosemary is a favorite for meat cookery. Sprays of rosemary placed among Christmas greens are said to bring happiness. William Langham, an old time herbalist, wrote, "Carry powder of Rosemary flowers about thee to make the merry glad and gracious."

Tarragon, of the artemisia family, has not done too well for me. It lives, but without enthusiasm, while near by, another artemisia, Silver King, grows beautifully. So perhaps tarragon is temperamental.

Rue also has not done well. I am planting it again hoping for better success. Rue is one of the bitter herbs mentioned in the Bible. A brush made of dried stems was used to sprinkle holy water on the faithful at church doors. Ophelia speaks of it as "Herb-o-Grace-o-Sunday."

Scented leaf geranium should be included in the herb garden. A leaf placed in the glass when making apple jelly will give an unusual flavor. Sometimes a leaf is placed in the pan before baking sponge cake.

Parsley, a must, of course, is an excellent source of Vitamin A and C. The ancient Greeks used it for garlands to crown victors at sports.

The fragrant herbs have their place in a garden for the blind, such as that in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. A sign there is printed in Braille (also one in raised letters) which reads, "Please Touch The Flowers." Would this be an idea for a section of Balboa Park? Surely all garden clubs in the county would gladly give plants for such a project.

New with me this year is an experiment with comfrey. This is a very old plant, now coming into use again, which is used for food, feed for cattle and chickens, and medicinally. It is a splendid source of protein.

According to an old saying, there is "an herb for every pain." Many of the medicinal herbs, however, would not be desirable if small children visit your garden. Among these are digitalis, aconite, and castor bean.

Neglecting to mention many of the herbs, we must now leave this Pharmacy of Nature. We will agree with the poet who wrote, "A garden is a lovesome thing," and shut the garden gate for a while.

—Florence A. Pierce

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An Enchanted Garden of Ideas

YOUR green thumb snooper is on the trail again and the trail is leading to a gold mine. Puzzling? Not really! Childrens Hospital will hold its 8th annual Children's Fair, Saturday, May 20th, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Town and Country Hotel. Admission is free, so circle the date right now. At this huge Fair there will be booths with merchandise to appeal to all ages and interests, plenty of food, soft drinks and entertainment, plus many wonderful rides and games. All proceeds will go to Childrens Hospital, operated by the San Diego Society for Crippled Children.

Now here's the gold mine for gardeners. As it does every year, the Fair will include one of the largest plant and garden accessory booths on the West Coast outside a commercial nursery. Forty or more tables will display choice plants, hanging baskets, planters, bulbs, and attractive, reasonable garden aids and items to enhance your patio.

The task of raising the plants, contacting loyal and generous nurseries, dressing up the many craft projects, raising money to finance the projects, and staffing the huge booth falls on the capable and artistic shoulders of the more than 100 members of the La Playa Unit of Childrens Hospital. It all adds up to fun, hard work, and a rich reward for them and all the other Units and organizations which join in this stimulating cause for children. Over 1000 women under the leadership of capable, efficient Mrs. Joseph Dietz, over-all chairman, take part. This year's Fair will raise money for the Hospital's Expansion Fund.

The huge Green Thumb Booth is always a colorful sight. Wreaths made of wire, sphagnum moss and lovely, growing succulents in a circle of beauty are a new idea this year. Lots of work and patience have gone into making them, but they're priced at only $2.50 to $3.50. Encircling a punch bowl, they'll add cheer to your punch, and look equally smart.

Hand-thrown, natural-colored clay wind bells with clay clappers are a conversation piece, about $2.50. Magnolia leaves hand-dipped in glycerin are beautiful accents in all types of arrangements—15c to 35c each. Bird house gourds, all sizes—we grow our own—are just as clever and cute as those in the Children's Zoo. Prices range from 75c to $1.50.

We'll have lots of varnished palm fronds again this year since they've proved so popular for use as patio table centerpieces. Also we will offer fronds made into small serving trays for pickles, olives, etc. Generous-sized woven baskets, with a pair of garden gloves attached, should prove attractive and useful for digging chores and clean-up ($1.50).

Tiny ceramic robins, 3″ x 5″ in lovely pastels, will look precious perched on planters or beside a pool or fountain, 50c each. Let them keep watch over one of the perky ceramic frogs which we've molded and fired ourselves. These frogs turned out to require a great deal of skill, and they're worth the $2.25 they will bring. A man's vest-apron, including a long chain with a beer opener on the end, will be an unusual addition to that barbecue party this summer; a clever Father's Day gift idea at $3.

In the cut-flower section, florist-fresh glads, iris, stock, snapdragons, etc., will be arriving at intervals during the day as they are picked up from the florists who so generously donate. These flowers will be displayed in colorful plastic containers on tiered tables, a lovely sight to tempt the eye and purse at 35c a bunch and up. The will-call department will keep your flowers fresh and safe until your departure.

IT'S taken some time to get to our plant section because of the above novel and useful accessories, but at least twenty of the forty tables will be covered with plants to suit every taste, location, and garden need. Volunteer Boy Scouts with wagons will deliver purchases to your car. We give lots of service!

Something new has been added this year to give our plants a heartier start. We will demonstrate and sell Styra-Soil, the magic soil that comes in lovely shades of green, pink, yellow, red and powder blue. After thorough testing by our members, we've found that ferns, rubber plants, philodendrons and ivy slips thrive in it, with *no* shock at transplanting time. Now, that is magic! Bulbs of all types sprout overnight—we will have many samples

LIVING SUCCULENTS fashioned into wreaths will be one of the attractions at the Green Thumb Booth at Children's Fair.

to prove it. Cuttings look healthy immediately, and in a short time are ready for transfer to loamy soil or clay pots as a welcome addition to your garden.

House plants, particularly violets, which for many of us are hard to grow, can be permanently planted in this medium in graceful glass containers. Styra-Soil, at 60c and $1 per bag, will find many curious, delighted, and satisfied fans at the Fair. It is being ordered directly from the inventor in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Simple directions are printed on each bag. Forgive your snooper's excitement, but her pet project is the magic of transforming cuttings of rabbit fern in a two-week period into growing, established beginnings of new hanging baskets. This has been done many times, and at the fern's dormant time of year besides.

The Fair will offer many attractive containers with a wide variety of plants. Clay hanging baskets, for instance, with grape ivy, will sell at $1.75. Other hanging baskets are planted with fern, and oblong redwood planters with lotus and fuchsias.

Since the cause for which we work is so worthy, we always appreciate donations of healthy, attractive plants from individuals and garden groups. The Floral Association invites you to leave plants at the Floral Building in Balboa Park in the shade of the front porch from May 16 to *noon* May 18. Or please deliver them to the Green Thumb Booth at Town and Country on set-up day, May 19. The booth will be easy to find in the area behind the hotel. For further information call Mrs. E. Kemper Nelson (AC 3-6202) or Mrs. James Lyon (AC 3-6528).

Be looking for you at Town and Country, May 20, 9:30 to 4. It will be a fun day for all the family.

—Joan Betts

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Potpourri

. . . people, places, products in the news

• Blooming Balboa Park

Look for the following spots of color in Balboa Park during the next two months:

Blooms on the **Flowering Peach trees** west of Cabrillo Bridge may last into early April.

Snapdragons in Alcazar Garden; **Easter Lilies** and **Cineraria** in the Botanical Building.

Jacaranda trees north of the Floral Building should begin blooming in April; those along Pershing Drive south of Redwood should bloom later in the month.

During May **hydrangeas** will be in bloom along El Prado, west of the Fine Arts Gallery and in the Botanical Building. **Roses** will reach their peak in the Formal Garden north of the Natural History Museum; **water lilies** in the Lily Pool, **ruffled petunias** along the entrance to the Botanical Building, and **begonias** inside.

May is the month, according to W. E. Hawkins, Park Supervisor, when many of the annual flowers are replanted; consequently few will be in bloom.

• Broadway Florists Moves

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Zukor have moved their Broadway Florists a block west to larger quarters at 733 Broadway.

• New Tree Book

Trees Around the Museum by Dr. Reid Moran has been published as San Diego Society of Natural History Occasional Paper No. 11. The booklet describes 50 trees growing in the vicinity of the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park. Included, in addition to identification, origin, uses and family group, are chapters on plant names and on how trees grow. *Trees Around the Museum* is available at the museum at 50 cents.

• "Miniatures"

Cabrillo-Mission Garden Club is sponsoring a new junior group called "The Miniatures," which has nine members, ages 9-12. Miss Holly Sanders is President. Mrs. O. Robert Plumb and Mrs. C. S. Overstreet are Co-chairmen.

Recent monthly meetings have covered cacti and succulents, and flower show practice. Future programs will include a lecture on conservation and field trips.

• Christmas Tree Lane

Grand Avenue in Pacific Beach will become a Christmas Tree Lane when current plans are carried out to plant Deodar Cedars in the center strip. The deep soil for which Pacific Beach is famous is expected to produce rapid growth and prosperous trees. Readers who approve of such projects might make this an opportunity to commend their City Councilman and members of the Planning Commission.

• Seedlings Compete

A new feature at this year's rose show will be competition among junior gardeners in a class for the best plant, rather than best bloom. The greatest number of entries is likely to come from Mrs. Ernest Ambort's Seedling Garden Club. In January, club members planted bare root roses in redwood tubs and 5-gallon cans, and will display the living bushes at the show.

Club members range in age from five to fifteen years. Divided into three groups for their twice-weekly meetings, they follow activities suited to their ages. The Junior Gardeners, 12-15 years, have been demonstrating the making of succulent gardens in abalone shells to Girl Scout troops throughout the County; they have also made these shell gardens for Camp Pendleton Hospital. The middle group, 8-12 years, carries on correspondence with other young gardeners as far away as South Africa. Seeds exchanged with these correspondents make up a "friendship garden." The youngest group, 5-8 years, likes to plant and putter, according to Mrs. Ambort.

• Fleming Memorialized

House Resolution No. 95, recently passed by the California Assembly, memorializes the work of the late Guy L. Fleming in a twelve paragraph citation sponsored by Assemblymen Frank Luckel, James R. Mills, Sheridan Hegland and Jack Schrade.

The memorial commends the service of Fleming in the cause of conservation, particularly in founding Anza Desert, Cuyamaca and Palomar State Parks, and for acting as administrator and guardian of Torrey Pines State Park, which he helped to found.

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